



The Hongkong Telegraph

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U.N. FORCES RETREAT 9 MILES

First Setback Since Break-Out From Pusan

COMMENT

The mounting evidences of mass murders of American prisoners and other savage atrocities by the North Koreans will cause no surprise. Everywhere that Communists have been in active operation, in Greece, in Indo-China, Malaya, and in China, the story has been much the same. They prate of liberation and reform and resort immediately to the blood-bath.

Probably there is a close connection between ideology and behaviour. The Korean Communists, like their ilk elsewhere, have lived under a drum-fire of indoctrination that puts a miserably low value on human life, and no value at all upon such bourgeois things as human dignity and human decency.

The parallel between the sort of thinking which insists on "liquidating" opposition and that of the Nazi malefactors is close. The Nazis dreamed up a thesis of the "master race" that made it quite justifiable to exterminate "inferiors." The Communists have their dogma of the infallible, an idea which can be used to justify the massacre of any group in any way revealing resistance to subservience.

Part of the restoration in Korea, as far as can be judged from the grimly repetitive discovery of mass graves, will have to be the re-establishment of moral values.

Trygve Lie

In a cynical degree, it is amusing that Mr Trygve Lie should be re-elected Secretary-General of the U.N. over the irate opposition of the Soviet Union and her satellites. In a more practical sense, it is highly significant that outside the Iron Curtain, the vote was virtually unanimous, 46 to five. A few months ago when Mr Trygve Lie made a commendable endeavour to patch up differences between the Big Three and the Kremlin, to end the cold war, he was denounced in the United States as a Communist, at least a fellow-traveller. Communists, on their side, accuse Mr Lie of being a State Department stooge. Of course, he is neither. He has just been doing an excellent job, sincerely and patiently.

North Koreans Mount Heavy Threat To Right Flank

Tokyo, Nov. 2.

United Nations troops fall back nine miles before fierce Communist counter-attacks in northwest Korea today. American and South Korean advance units withdrew from Unsan, hotly disputed keystone of the northern defences, under heavy out-flanking infiltration attacks.

STOP PRESS

Heavy Korean Threat

Tokyo, Nov. 3.

The North Koreans were mounting a threat to the United Nations' right flank in north-western Korea today almost before Allied forces had completed the withdrawal to a shorter line below Unsan, according to frontline reports.

American intelligence reports said that two enemy columns of undetermined strength were moving towards the new front—one from south of Huichon and the other from south of Onjong. It was believed that these columns were aimed at the Kujangdong area on the eastern end of the Allied defence line where the Pyongyang highway turns west towards Sinuiju.

Air reports coming in to the First Corps last night said that there was considerable movement all the way back to the Manchurian frontier.

A valuable framework of roads and several jumping off points for the Manchurian border have been recaptured by the Communists.

No one has yet had time to count losses of equipment but it is believed that they must be considerable.

An estimated three enemy divisions, with an unknown number of reserve units behind them, is facing the new Allied front south of Unsan.—Reuter.

With First Corps, Nov. 3.

Units of the 24th Division began largescale withdrawals last night in the face of heavy Communist attacks. Some units pulled back more than 50 miles.

The biggest withdrawal was made by Task Force Stevens, which had driven to within 14 miles of Sinuiju on the Manchurian border.—United Press.

AN APOLOGY

The Hongkong Telegraph regrets the lateness of its appearance on the street today. The cause was a serious power failure at a critical period during the morning.

They abandoned some weapons and ammunition which were later reported being used against them.

Advance elements of the United States 24th Division which had pushed along the coast to within 14 miles of the Yalu river border, pulled back with them.

The Allied forces were tonight trying to establish a new line running from Chongju, coastal town taken by the British a few days ago, and through Taechon to Kujangdong, 15 miles below Unsan.

The United States 5th Army Air Force threw 124 fighter-bombers into action on the eastern flank to help the severely tried ground forces to "stabilise the fluid situation," it was officially announced.

Pilots reported fierce fighting in the area with "readily available targets."

The United States Air Force sent 228 fighter-bombers over the fighting zone today. They claimed that two Yak-type planes were destroyed besides 55 vehicles, 13 tanks, 25 ammunition carts, supplies and ten buildings, housing troops.

NO CLARIFICATION

Headquarters still made no clarification today of reports of "Chinese troops" in action in Korea and were equally reticent about reports of jet aeroplane "dog-fights".

A South Korean unit which had earlier penetrated to the Yalu river frontier, was reported to be withdrawing towards the main United Nations forces without contacting the enemy.

On the East Coast, leading elements of the American 7th Infantry Division were today attacking northern forces several miles northwest of Pungsan.

Two battalions of a regiment of the American 1st Cavalry Division, earlier surrounded to the southwest of Unsan, fought their way out of the Communist trap.

"A LITTLE BRIGHTER"

A third battalion was still reported to be surrounded though troops sent to their rescue, after being halted by artillery fire, resumed their drive this afternoon and a First Corps spokesman described the situation tonight as "a little brighter."

According to unconfirmed reports, a Chinese prisoner captured on this front yesterday, said that about 3,000 Chinese troops accompanied by 300 Korean interpreters were in action against the cut off battalion.

A spokesman at the 1st Corps headquarters said earlier today that two American pilots had observed Chinese troops, wearing Chinese uniforms, moving south in large numbers on the road from Chonan, on the Yalu river border, towards the Unsan area.—Reuter.

Red Cavalry Slashed

Eusak, Nov. 2.

A North Korean Cavalry unit was slashed to pieces when it attempted to attack American tanks on the Unsan front, according to a report from the First Corps tonight. Tank guns, moving in wide arcs, slaughtered dozens of men and horses, the report said.—Reuter.

Disowned By Slum Neighbours

New York, Nov. 2.

The slum neighbourhood from which Oscar Collazo set out to try to kill President Truman has disowned him.

Neighbours in the scarred five-storey tenement building claim they knew the 37-year-old Puerto Rican only by sight. Most of them tearfully add: "He is not one of us." The corner grocer hastily said: "He didn't trade with me. I don't know him."

The Collazo apartment, though small, is tidy and comfortable, in contrast to the dank hallways—chipped plaster walls covered with scrawled obscenities—leading to it.

It is in the centre of a raucous slum area. The dwellings overflow with a mixture of negroes and Spanish Americans. Policemen call it "A tough district." Outsiders are warned not to walk alone on the street at night.—United Press.

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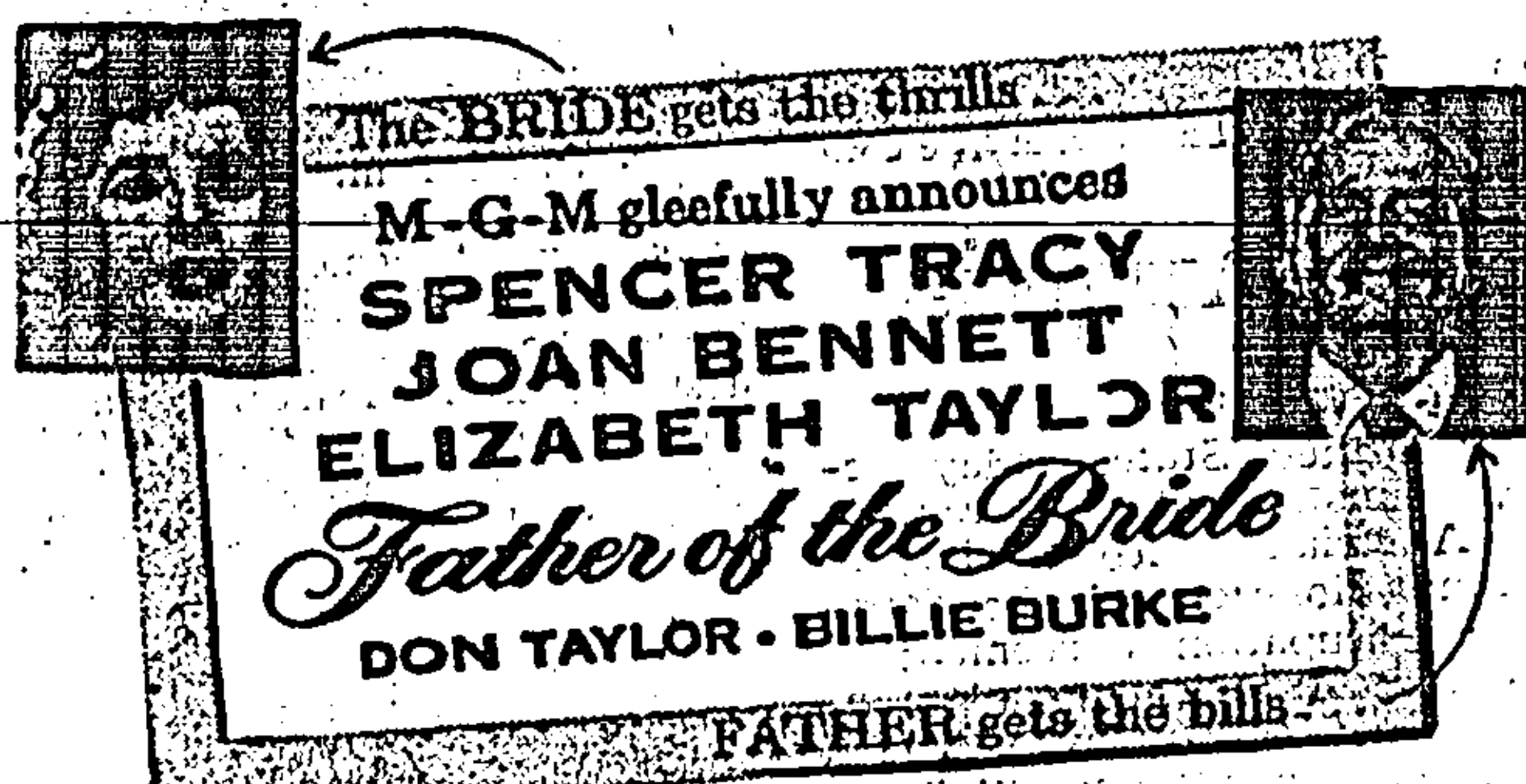
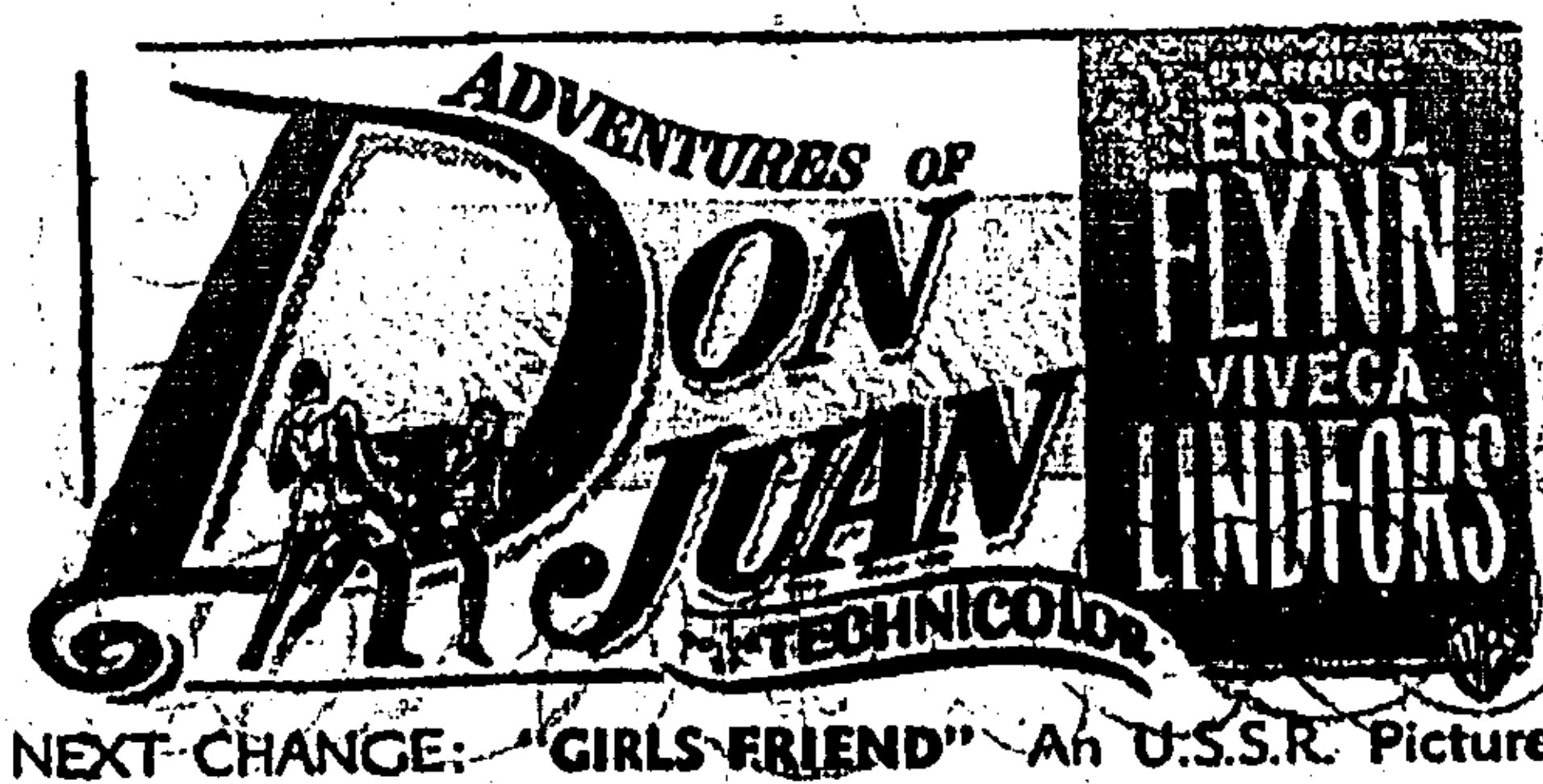
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"No" To East Germany

Twenty thousand toy balloons marked with anti-Communist slogans were released by West German youth organisations on the day of the rigged East German elections. They were released to drift over the border from West to East.

**PEKING'S RADIO
RANT OVER TIBET**

San Francisco, Nov. 2.

The People's Liberation Army's advance into Tibet may be considered as an indication that the Chinese people not only have the determination and strength to liberate Tibet, "but have the same determination and strength to liberate Taiwan, and, above all, to crush any Imperialist attack and safeguard the territorial integrity of our fatherland," Peking Radio said tonight when quoting an editorial in the Kwangming Daily.

The editorial said, "For many years in the past, Imperialist nations of the West have been using all manner of political intrigues to sow dissension between our Tibetan brother and people of the other nationalities of China."

"Since the reactionary influence of American Imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang were kicked out of our mainland, our Tibetan countrymen have been longing for liberation."

"It was originally the hope of the Central People's Government that the local authorities of Tibet would take action to bring about an early and peaceful settlement of the problem, in order to fulfil the hopes of the Chinese people. However, the Imperialists, apart from sending a large number of special service agents to engage in sabotage, have been using every method to prevent the Tibetan delegation from coming to China to negotiate."

ABSURD ACCUSATION

The editorial accused "American and British Imperialists" of having made energetic efforts to maintain their control of Tibet, "so that it may be used as a continental base for an invasion of new China."

"For this reason, our Central People's Government was obliged to take the necessary steps of marching the People's Liberation Army into Tibet with a view to restoring China's sovereign rights. Our heroic People's Army will certainly not tolerate any Imperialist encroachment upon our territory," the editorial stated.—Reuter.

**VENIZELOS
CABINET
RESIGNS**

Athens, Nov. 2.

King George tonight accepted the resignation of Premier Sophocles Venizelos' shaky coalition government following investigations into alleged political graft at the port of Piraeus.

The Palace announcement said only that the resignation had been accepted but informed quarters believed that the graft charge proved the last straw in the series of misfortunes which had faced the Venizelos regime since it took power in the middle of September.

It was Greece's seventh political crisis of the year. The graft charges centred on an alleged shortage of about \$6,000,000 from Piraeus in the last year.

Other factors which contributed to the fall of the Venizelos government were its inherent political instability and the fact that it was in power when the United States recently slashed Marshall aid to Greece by more than a fourth of the annual allocation.—United Press.

**Middle East
Under Study**

Washington, Nov. 2.

Authoritative military sources said today that informal talks were held here by prominent members of the Atlantic Pact Military and Defence Committees in regard to defence of the Middle East.

The sources said it remained to be seen whether, as a result of the talks, South Africa would be willing in peacetime to station at least a token or headquarters force in the Middle East. Sources added that Australian and New Zealand contributions naturally would depend on whether the Far East would be menaced by an aggressor at the same time as the Middle East, but the fact that the two countries were willing to do what they could was considered highly significant.

The sources said the attitude of the three Commonwealth countries should be heartening to the Mediterranean strategic planning division of the Atlantic Pact.—United Press.

**Albanian Protest
To Italy**

London, Nov. 2.

An Albanian note, protesting to Italy against the "gross violation of Albanian frontiers by Italian aeroplanes," claimed that three Italian planes flew low over Albanian territory on October 16, dropping leaflets about the "national committee of free Albania."

The Albanian Foreign Office described this organisation as "Albanian war criminals and traitors who have found asylum in Italy."—Reuter.

**Looking After
The Strays**

London, Nov. 2.

Tourists stranded in London may get rooms by just ringing their embassies, the government announces.

A hotel at 2, Park Street, owned by the government to entertain official guests, has just been opened to the public. Recommendations to stay there have to be obtained through an embassy.—United Press.

Sarawak Girl Guides

Miss Mary Ong and Miss Nyachi Binti Cha. All two girl guides from Sarawak who have been training in Britain. They are returning to Sarawak to lead the organisation there.

A NEW BRITISH BRIGADE DUE IN KOREA AT DAWN

First Of Main Body In Empress Boat

Tokyo, Nov. 2.
Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces will tomorrow morning fly into Pusan from Japan to welcome about 2,000 troops of the 29th British Brigade who are due about dawn in the troopship Empress of Australia.

The troopship is bringing the Brigade headquarters, the 45th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, and other troops. They will be the first of the main body of the Brigade to reach Korea.

Sir Horace will be met and accompanied by the Brigade commander, Brigadier T. Brodie, who will fly here from the brigade's concentration area at Suwon, and by the Officer Commanding, British, Korea Base, Colonel C. Rowlandson, who arrived from Taegu today.

Most of the troops will embark within a few hours of disembarkation for the four-day journey to Suwon.

Other troops will take the first road convoy of vehicles to Suwon on Saturday.

The Brigade will be equipped with its own tanks—about 100 of them—which are expected to arrive shortly.

The last of 305 vehicles was unloaded today from the "Cingalese Prince," the Brigade's first supply ship which reached here on Tuesday.

VALUABLE CARGO!

The ship's officers expect to finish unloading tomorrow. Among the last to be unloaded will be a valuable cargo in this very dry port which is locked in the ship's bullion room. It is a consignment of nine cases of Scotch whisky, nine cases of brandy and two cases of champagne. These are "hospital comforts" for the 29th British General Hospital now on its way from England to Kure, Japan.

Major Arthur Howell, British Korea base Deputy Assistant Director of Supply and Transport who has the job of safeguarding the precious bottles, said today, "They'll be escorted from the ship's side to a barbed wire enclosure and a teetotal guard will stand guard over them 'night and day for five weeks until the hospital arrives in Japan."—Reuter.

Invitation To Belgrade

Torquay, Nov. 2.
Contracting parties to GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) agreed here today to invite Yugoslavia to send an observer to their meetings. They had just opened their fifth session.

A United States proposal for the extension of membership benefits to Japan will be discussed at the session.

Germany and Italy have been represented at Torquay a month already, taking part in the third round of tariff negotiations. These continue simultaneously with the session, which deals with the general principles governing the negotiations.

The contracting parties are also due to decide the duration of the tariff agreements already negotiated at Geneva and London, and of those coming out of the talks here.—Reuter.

U.S. Group Buys British Shares

London, Nov. 2.
It was announced here today that an American group has bought 600,000 shares in Tanganyika Concessions, a British company which has an important stake in the uranium and other minerals of the Belgian Congo.

The 600,000 shares were part of 1,687,961 Tanganyika Concession shares which the British Treasury sold last April to an Anglo-Belgian-South African group.—Reuter.

Washington Study Of Military Aid To Asia Against Reds

Washington, Nov. 2.
United States government officials are studying a top secret report which will carry much weight in deciding what share of the \$5,000,000,000 for 1951 foreign military assistance will be used to check Communism in South-east Asia, the United Press learned today.

The report is believed to devote special attention to the defence needs of Indo-China, where the Communist leader Ho Chi Minh recently had military success, and the Philippines, where more scattered attacks of Communist-led Hukbalahap rebels are straining the resources of a failing economy.

A detailed analysis of these situations is to be prepared by a special survey mission which returned this week after a four-month tour of five key South-east Asian countries. The 20-man mission was headed jointly by Mr John Melby, representing the State Department, and Maj-General Graves Erskine, representing the military. They spent three weeks each in Indo-China, Malaya and Thailand, two weeks in the Philippines and 10 days in Indonesia.

En route home, the group stopped in London and Paris, presumably to take up their Malayan and Indo-Chinese findings with the respective mother countries.

TIGHT SECRECY

The mission, which started two weeks after the Korean war broke out, observed tight secrecy during its trip and returned unannounced on Tuesday. Details of the recommendations were not available, but the United Press learned they had been set down in a preliminary report which is being circulated among key officials concerned with the task of fitting South-east Asia into overall American plans for arming the United States' friends against possible Communist aggression.

In the Philippines, Mr Melby told newsmen the mission studied both the Hukbalahap problem and the threat of external aggression—presumably from Red China. However, he indicated that the mission was most concerned about the internal threat which two weeks ago forced the President of the Philippines, Mr Quirino, to suspend the rights of habeas corpus. He said the Huk problem was "urgent" and "immediate and actual" menace, whereas aggression by Communists from abroad remained merely potential.

U.S. aid to Indo-China was understood to have been given first priority after Korea. Mission members have declined to say how other South-east Asian countries rank in priority after Indo-China, but it was felt in official quarters here that the Philippines were high on the list.

In Indo-China, Ho Chi Minh's forces have made gains during the few weeks the mission has been en route home and United States defence officials are understood to have made heavy commitments to support the anti-Communist cause there.

A special economic survey mission to the Philippines last week reported the four-year-old republic in serious straits largely because of government mismanagement and recommended that the United States invest \$250,000,000 in Philippine economic development. Enough military assistance for the Philippine government to put down or at least hold the Hukbalahap in check until conditions improve was believed an essential corollary to that projected economic help.—United Press.

New Zealand & The International Fund

Wellington, Nov. 2.
New Zealand will not join the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, because she remains unconvinced of the advantages which have been claimed for membership, Mr Sydney Holland, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said here today.

But New Zealand was not opposed to the Fund's objectives and would continue to act in exchange matters in a way fully compatible with them, the Prime Minister said.

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Serenade For The Enemy On North Korean Front



South Korean soldiers use their own brand of psychological warfare between battles in the front lines near Kumchon, in North Korea. Music broadcast from a jeep loudspeaker, close to the front is followed by surrenders terms offered to Reds within hearing distance in the nearby hills.—Associated Press.

Would-Be Killer Was On The Dole

New York, Nov. 2. It was learned today that Griselio Torresola, who was killed by White House guards as he attempted to assassinate President Truman yesterday, had been supporting his wife and six-month-old daughter on State unemployment benefits and relief of approximately \$80 a month since the child's birth. Federal agents took another Torresola family, moderately well-to-do, from the Bronx into custody last night when they were mistakenly identified as the dead man's family. After several hours' questioning, however, these Torresolas were released. Later the wife and baby of the dead man were found living in a furnished room.—United Press.

Vietnam To Form "A Strong Army"

Hanoi, Nov. 2.

Vietnam is to have a strong army of several divisions with its own high-rank officers and high command, the Premier, Tran Van Huu, announced here today.

He said the decision had been taken by Emperor Bao Dai, whose 37th birthday was being celebrated today.

"The Vietnamese people themselves want to defend their own country against Communism," the Premier said in a speech from the flag-bedecked balcony of the Municipal Theatre.

"I shall do my best in my office so that we Vietnamese people may be worthy to be placed in the front line against Communism in south-east Asia," he declared.

Tran Van Huu said the Vietnam State Government had taken all necessary steps to meet the frontier events in which French and Vietnamese forces suffered a series of setbacks.

The gathering on Bao Dai's birthday in a critical situation, he said, showed the people's confidence in Bao Dai and their unity against Communism.

He called for a minute's silence in memory of the dead in frontier battles with the Vietminh rebels.

Tran Van Huu believed the solution to Vietnam's problems was becoming more hopeful. Bao Dai now had the means and the intention to form an army.

He promised social and economic aid for evacuees and said that his Government would help them to return to their homes safely.

Reporting on the Pau conference in France to work out the details of the independence of Vietnam, and Indo-China's other two French Union associated States—Laos and Cambodia—he said: "I must tell you there were many difficulties. We were always friendly but energetic in the defence of the interests of our countries."—Reuter.

Special Safeguards

For Mr Truman Taking No Chances

Washington, Nov. 2.

Extra safeguards are planned for President Truman's visit to St Louis this week-end, as a result of the assassination attempt in Washington. The President is to give a political speech there on Saturday night.

"You can rest assured the police department will redouble its precautions," Police Chief Jeremiah O'Connell said today.

Messages of congratulation and thankfulness for the President's escape poured into Washington all day from all over America and from foreign heads of state.

In Puerto Rico, where the nationalist revolt against American rule is now almost under control, politicians and newspapers joined in general condemnation of the assassination attempt, apparently ordered by nationalist leaders.

Governor Maikin spoke to President Truman by telephone last night to express the regret of the Puerto Rican people.

American secret service agents today arrested Mrs Rosa Collazo, wife of one of the Puerto Rican terrorists who tried to assassinate President Truman.

OTHER SUSPECTS SOUGHT

Other suspects are being sought after close questioning of 13 people, mostly relatives of the two gunmen.

Mrs Collazo was charged with conspiring with others to injure the President.

Oscar Collazo, charged with murder when one of the White House guards wounded in the gun battle died, was placed under close guard in hospital tonight.

He was reported apparently to be in no danger from the wounds he received. Secret service men and the police questioned him intermittently during the night, but would by nothing on what the interrogation had produced.

President Truman himself, appearing quite unperturbed and following his normal programme, took his usual early morning walk. But his guard was reinforced, six secret servicemen falling in behind him as he walked briskly along the street.

The two police survivors of the gun fight had a very good night in hospital and were visited by the President's personal doctor.

Fantastic Charge By Russians

Washington, Nov. 2.

Russia charged in the Far Eastern Commission today that the United States had used Japanese soldiers in the Korean fighting.

The Soviet representative noted that the charge had been made previously by North Korea. He said Russia joined in the protest sent to the United Nations by the North Korean Foreign Minister.

Reciting the North Korean charge that Japanese troops took part in the fighting at Seoul and in the Chollwon sector, Russia demanded that the Commission find this was a "gross violation" of the Potsdam declaration and of the "Big Four" powers policy for keeping Japan disarmed.

"The Soviet delegation considers that the Far Eastern Commission must not by-pass the above-mentioned facts, proving the direct violation of the agreed decisions on the demilitarisation of Japan," a Soviet statement said.

Copies of the statement were handed to reporters. Sessions of the Commission, which sets the basic policies for the Japanese occupation, are private.

The Soviet charge was read to the Commission by M. Vladimir Bazylkin, the alternate representative for the Ambassador, Alexander S. Panyushkin.—Reuter.

King Gustav V's Funeral

Stockholm, Nov. 2.

The remains of King Gustav V of Sweden, who died last Sunday, were brought to Stockholm Palace in a simple procession of a hearse and 10 motorcars this evening.

He will lie in a closed coffin in the Palace grounds until his burial next Thursday. At his own request he will not lie in state in an open coffin but the public will be allowed to file past his coffin.—Reuter.

KASHMIR ISSUE

Flushing Meadow, Nov. 2. There might be a slight delay in the Kashmir question coming up before the Security Council, it appeared today.

Mr. Ales Belder, Yugoslav President of Council for November, said today that he was thinking of calling the next meeting of the Council for a discussion of the Palestine question. He also said that no formal request had been made to him for a meeting of the Kashmir question and, furthermore, there appeared to be no plan whereby to introduce the subject.—Reuter.

Liberals On Danger Ahead

London, Nov. 2.

The Liberal Leader, Mr. Clement Davies, told Parliament today that the threat in Tibet and the position in Indo-China and Malaya called for renewed activity by all free nations to be prepared to play their part.

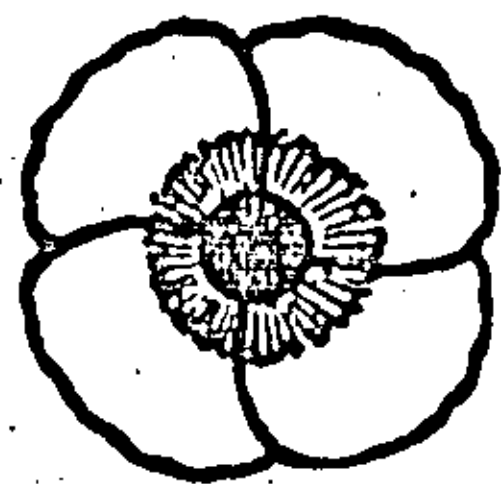
There could be no letting up because of the turn of events in Korea, he said. There was danger in many parts of the world.

He was speaking on the third day of the debate on the King's speech outlining the Government's policy for the new session of Parliament.

The free nations must be strong economically as well as militarily. Armaments alone would not stop war.

"We shall have to go to the help of the weak so as to increase their economic strength," he said.

Asserting that the Government should exercise a far greater influence on the trend of events than it did today, Mr. Davies said he wished it was not so lukewarm and tepid in European affairs.—Reuter.



REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day is dedicated to those in the Services who fought so gallantly and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It is also an occasion when Britons in distant parts of the Empire and foreign lands turn their thoughts to the Mother Country and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is now more necessary than ever before to secure your generous support for Earl Haig's Fund for the Disabled of the two World Wars. Their need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you would wish to be prominently identified in the endeavour to alleviate the distress of so noble a band of physical sufferers.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday,

11th November.

Remembrance Day will be celebrated

on 12th November.

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INDIA'S CALL FOR A HALT IN TIBET

Curt Note To Peking Reds

New Delhi, Nov. 2.

India today called on Communist China to cease fire in Tibet and to clear the way for a peaceful settlement of the Peking Government's claim that Tibet is an integral part of China.

A statement to this effect was released officially following a special two-hour meeting of the Cabinet at which Prime Minister Nehru's firm stand against the Chinese military action was approved.

The Government released the texts of its two notes on Tibet to the Central People's Government. The first note expressed surprise and regret at the Chinese action in invading Tibet. The second note said China's reply to the first note was considered an unsatisfactory explanation of the invasion.

Also released for publication were two Chinese notes which charged that India's proposals for peaceful negotiations were an "unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of China" and were prompted by "foreign influence hostile to China."

India repudiated both charges and cautioned the Peking Government the Indian Government would advise the Tibetan delegation not to proceed to Peking if the Chinese persisted with the military adventure.

The Indian Government told Communist China that they categorically repudiate the Chinese claim that the Indian note to Peking on Tibet "was affected by foreign influence hostile to China."

DOMESTIC PROBLEM

India's original note had expressed deep concern that the Chinese Government should have decided to seek a solution of the Tibetan question by force.

Peking replied: "The problem of Tibet is a domestic problem of the people of the Republic of China, and no foreign interference shall be tolerated."

The Chinese reply also said the Chinese Government could not but consider India's viewpoint as having been affected by foreign influence hostile to China in Tibet.

Peking Radio blamed the "Anglo-American imperialists" for forcing the invasion of Tibet and seeking to prevent negotiations designed to lead to a peaceful solution of the Tibetan issue.

The radio broadcast an editorial from the "Kwangming Daily News," organ of the fellow-travelling Democratic League. The paper is not an official Chinese Communist organ but is often used as a

sounding board to gauge foreign reaction.

"BASE FOR INVASION"

The editorial said: "For many years past, the imperialist nations of the West have been using all manner of political intrigue to sow dissension between our Tibetan brothers and the people of other nationalities in China. . . . The Central People's Government originally hoped the local authorities in Tibet would take action to bring about an early and peaceful settlement of the problem in order to fulfil the hopes of the Chinese people. However the imperialists, apart from sending a large number of special service agents to engage in sabotage, have been using every method to prevent the Tibetan delegation from coming to China to negotiate."

"The American and British imperialists have been making energetic efforts to maintain their control of Tibet so that it may be used as a continental base for an invasion of the New China."

The paper said the Peking Government was "obliged to take the necessary steps" ordering the invasion of Tibet "with a view to restoring China's sovereign rights."—United Press and Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6.00, "Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary; 6.02, Children's Story: "The House at Pook Corner," By A.A. Milne; "Pook Builds a House," (BBCTS); 6.23, Interlude; 6.30, Cantonese by Radio—Given by Miss Lee Wal Lan & S.K. Lee; 6.50, "Melody Moments"—With Reginald Dixon's Organ. (Studio); 7.00, World News and News Analysis. (London Relay); 7.15, "Bandstand"—Scottish C. W. S. Band. (BBCTS); 7.45, Edith Lorand and Her Orchestra; 8.00, From the Editorials. (London Relay); 8.10, "Music Lovers' Hours"—Classical and Light Classical Requests. Presented by Curtis Hindson. (Studio) 9.10, Excerpts from Lehar's "Light Opera"; 9.30, Wilfred Pickles in "Have a Go". (London Relay); 10.00, Radio News Reel. (London Relay); 10.15, Weather Report; 10.16, "Recital"—Arthur Gurniaux (Violin); 10.30, "Paul Temple and the Sullivan Mystery" by Francis Durbridge. Episode 5: "The House of Bahr". (BBCTS); 11.00, Light Orchestral Selections; 11.15, "Goodnight Music"; 11.29, Weather Report; God Save the King; 11.30, Close Down.

Dancing In Grecian Sun



Gold ear-rings, gay apron, brocade jacket and flowered silk shirt shine colourfully in the Grecian sun as this dancer in native dress joins in the celebrations attending the annual Rice Festival. Nearly 2,400 acres of alkali-sodden ground have been reclaimed in a special ECA project, and this year's big crop will go a long way towards relieving the nation's domestic requirements—previously a heavy drain on foreign exchange.—Associated Press.

Shaw Believed To Have Had Fortune

London, Nov. 2.

Mr George Bernard Shaw is believed to have died a rich man and guesses at his fortune here today ranged from £250,000 to as much as \$750,000.

But the contents of his will are known to few people and it is impossible to estimate yet the value of his literary estate. His works will go on earning money for 50 years before the copy lapses.

Mrs Shaw, whose father was a rich Irish landowner, left £150,000 when she died in 1943. At that time Shaw complained he was paying £20,000 a year in taxes, which at that time indicated an income of around £25,000 a year.

For half a century his works earned big money from many countries. His will is expected to include bequests to all his servants. Shaw had few relatives left.

Meanwhile the world today paid tribute to Shaw.

Leaders, organisations, press and radio of many political hues mourned his loss and praised his genius within a few hours of his death being announced.

New York's Broadway scene of many of his triumphs as a

playwright, switched off its brilliant lights for several minutes when the news came through shortly after midnight, local time. Theatre audiences in Australia stood for two minutes in silence.

ATTLEE'S TRIBUTE

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, said that Shaw's death had "taken away in the fullness of years one of the most remarkable personalities of our time."

Bernard Shaw, he said, had excelled in many fields and with his death "the world of letters has lost its most distinguished contemporary figure. The peoples of all lands will mourn his passing."

Sir Laurence Olivier and his wife, Vivien Leigh, said that Bernard Shaw had made of the theatre "a factory of thought, a prompter of conscience and an elucidation of conduct, an armoury against despair and dullness."—Reuter.

Whirlwind Hits Singapore

Singapore, Nov. 2.
Seven people were hurt by falling rafters when a whirlwind destroyed more than 100 houses in the Serangoon area of Singapore today.
An Indian boy who was flung into the canal was rescued.—Reuter.

Moroccan Claims Not Met

Paris, Nov. 2.

The Grand Vizier of the Sultan of Morocco today handed a second memorandum to the Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office, in which the Sultan expressed his regret at the French refusal to envisage a revision of the Protectorate Treaty of 1912.

An official of the Imperial Cabinet, M. Chiquet, stated tonight: "His Majesty came to Paris to discuss the Moroccan problem as a whole and not a few social reforms of no great interest."

"We want a complete revision of the treaty of 1912 which binds France and Morocco within a straight-laced framework. In 40 years the world has changed. The Moroccan people cannot remain indifferent to the examples of India and Egypt."

"The protectorate treaty is outdated, and the Moroccan people ask France to examine a new treaty giving our country the political, social and economic reforms it needs."

"The colonial policy of France is now out of date and she must carry out a complete change in regard to ourselves."

The French government has apparently offered to carry out a number of reforms in Morocco, including a new statute for Moroccan high officials, the introduction of municipal elections and the abolition of the censorship.

The government is not prepared, it was learned in usually well-informed quarters, to envisage the abolition of the protectorate at this stage.

The Sultan of Morocco told the French Government today that he had not lost hope of an eventual understanding with France on the future of the protectorate.

A memorandum to this effect was delivered to the French Foreign Office by his Grand Vizier (Prime Minister).

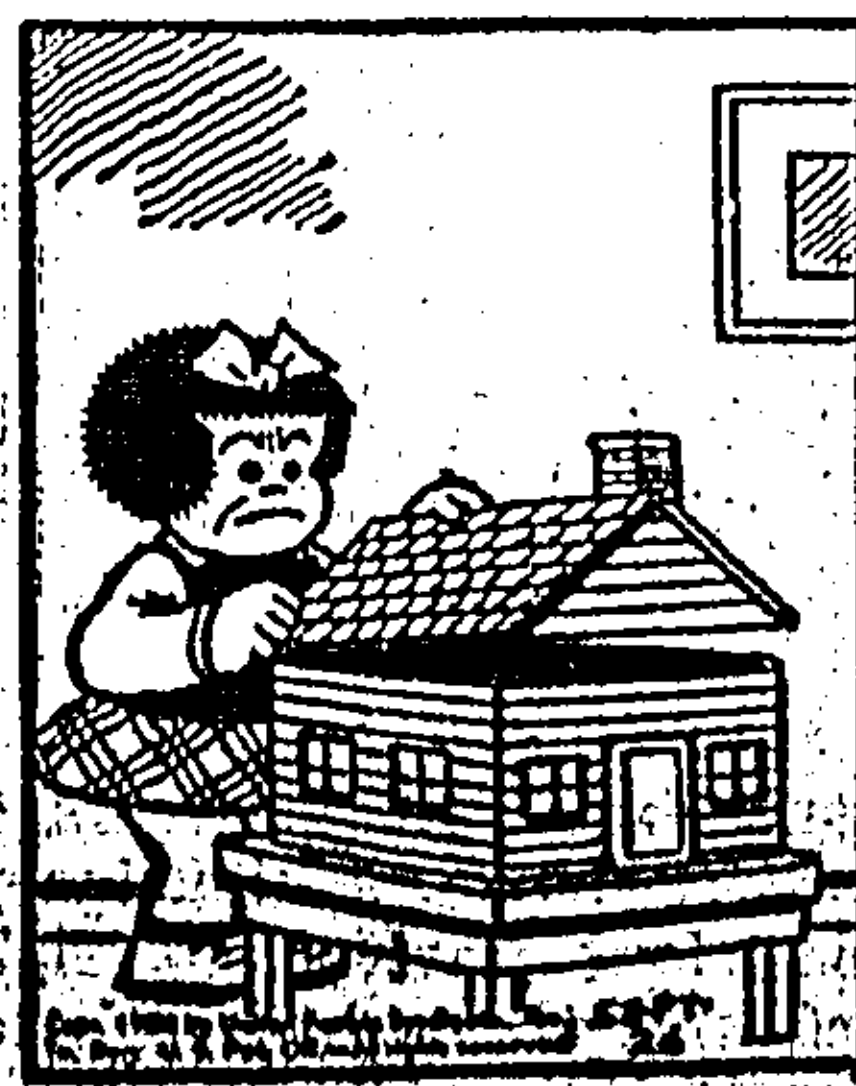
It added that the Sultan's Cabinet had taken note of the divergencies between the French and Moroccan viewpoints on the problem.

The Sultan is at present on a state visit to Paris.—Reuter.

NANCY

S(h)ingle Purpose

By Ernie Bushmiller



TAKING IT FAST



With spray flying up from a rain-soaked track in Goodwood, Sussex, England, the Goodwood International Motor Race 500 cubic centimetre field takes the first curve in event two. The "500 cc" refers to cylinder displacement—the cars are midgets.

Yes, He Lost To Dempsey, But

ANGEL FIRPO IS NOT IMPRESSED WITH TODAY'S BIG MEN

By CORNELIUS RYAN

Luis Angel Firpo, who lost to Jack Dempsey in 1923 in what many experts think was the most exciting boxing match in history, believes that Dempsey was the greatest of all heavyweights, although Joe Louis was a great fighter. "I think Dempsey was the greatest of all times," Firpo said as he arrived at New York to see the Louis-Ezzard Charles fight. It was the Argentine's first visit to America since 1924.

"Joe Louis in his prime was a great fighter—he hit very hard. And never let his man escape," Firpo said. "And he is the greatest now active, I think. But on all-time basis, Dempsey was better. Jack was more aggressive, and I think Joe had a better defence."

On the latter point, Firpo differs with the opinion of most experts, who believe Louis' defence was rather poor, but that he was such a devastating puncher that his offence was a defence. It is pointed out that Schmelzing, Braddock, Buddy Baer, Galton, and Walcott floored Louis, often with "sucker" punches.

However, Louis recuperated with unusual speed, arose with his head clear and then—except for the first Schmelzing fight and the first Walcott fight—demolished the rival.

Firpo smiled as he recalled his epic with Dempsey, in which he knocked Dempsey from the ring and would have won by a knockout had not ring-siders helped Dempsey back into the ring.

"Jack and I are friends now," Louis said. "After all, the man who pushed Jack back into the ring was a friend of mine, so how can I be angry?"

Firpo, now 55, boxed until he was 42 years old, but in the past decade has been interested only in his big ranch and its produce.

"I have no interest now in boxing—I would not even want to be a manager," he said. "But sometimes I cannot help but think how fine it would be if I were in my prime now, against the present crop of heavyweights. When I was fighting, there were at least 14 first-rate heavies. Now..." and he trailed off. He obviously was not impressed.—United Press.

ATLANTIC PACT



Right-hander Vic Raschi, star hurler for the New York Yankees, packs away some baseball souvenirs to send to his foster child, Rene Marchais, in Boulogne, France. The 14-year-old orphan lost part of his right arm in 1943 and Raschi adopted him through the Foster Parents Plan for War Children, Inc.

PETER WILSON finds that boxing is developing a conscience and tells of a case where the fighter comes first.

DOCTOR DECIDES WILLIAMS CASE

In my own particular boxing "ranking" list the boxers come an easy first. The ex-boxers come a good second. And way down the course are such characters as many managers (known as licensed pickpockets) and some promoters (who should have been apprenticed to the hangman years ago).

So today I'm glad to pay tribute to the good sense of a manager and a promoter—Ted Broadribb and Jack Solomons.

Broadribb manages the heavyweight prospect known as Johnny Williams. Solomons proposes to use Williams against a tough young American heavyweight, George Kaplan, on the Woodcock-Gardner bill on November 14.

There's only the question of Williams's eyes. One was cut against Pat Comiskey. That one was reopened and the other was ripped by Jack Gardner last July.

Today Williams has a bad scar under his right eye and a terrible one under his left.

They've even talked about scraping Johnny's cheek bones—which are high and peculiarly shaped—or of doing a plastic job on his face. In the meantime a fighter has to eat.

WISE THING

But boxing is gradually developing something of a conscience, even though no one has yet been able to chisel a percentage out of a conscience. And Broadribb and Solomons are doing a wise thing.

Williams is to be taken to an eye specialist chosen by Teddy Waltham, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control. He will be accompanied by Waltham and Broadribb. And the dilemma will then be the doctor's.

This may seem the logical thing—but how long has boxing been logical? It may seem the obviously humane solution—but humanity has too often fled shrieking from the ring.

To me, this is a sign of the times—a sign that the men who live by and on boxing have realised that there must be some benevolence in a sport which already has to combat an increasing amount of public opposition.

I'm delighted that, for once, the eyes have it.

APPALLED

Are we becoming a nation of sports watchers, rather than active players? I have been appalled by the views of a sports-mad youngster doing his time as a National Serviceman. He writes:

"I have just finished doing a little boxing training, by myself, on what was supposed to be a sports afternoon."

Earlier he had this to say of the apathy which pervades a "crack" regiment in the British Army:

"I do think that a large percentage of the blame lies with the non-co-operative spirit of the chaps themselves."

"I have even known fellows to volunteer for fatigues, rather than play some form of sport. No wonder British sport has to rely on the fading stars of yesterday."

In another part of his letter my correspondent makes the bitter complaint:

"One would think that in the Army or the Forces in general, there would be as publicised an abundance of opportunities for the sports-minded. But how wrong people are. Even in this regiment we have a number of football caps—but no bladders."

The result? Two matches cancelled. How on earth can chaps supposed to be the sports case of tomorrow get in much-needed practice and experience?

Is the lack of playing fields and sporting equipment really undermining the traditional British love of taking part in sport?

I hope not. For, if so, something essential is going out of our make-up.

—(London Express Service)

Cricket Teams

The following are Club teams for cricket this week-end:

KCC

1st XI against HKCC "Optimists" at KCC on Saturday November 4, at 1.45 p.m.—R.E. Lee (Captain), R.A. Bell, P.V. Dodge, E. Finch, S.V. Gittins, A.T. Lee, J. Lerion, J.V. Sella, A. Zimmerman, E. Randall, A.J. Catley, Umpire, E. Britton; scorer, J.F. Robinson.

2nd XI against Dockyard at Navy Ground, King's Park, on Sunday, November 5, at 1.45 p.m.—A. War (Captain), D.R. Anderson, W. Pepperell, W.H. Cowie, M. McEwan, A.L. Ricketts, F.A. Broadbridge, S. Bishop, A. Paulger, C.I. Stapleton, R. Thompson, Reserves, C.S. Ramage and R. Anderson.

IRC

1st XI against Club de Recreio at King's Park on Saturday, November 4, at 1.45 p.m.—A.A. Abbas, R. Murnah, (Captain), A.R. Abbas, I. Ali, A.H. Bakar, A.K. Ismail, S.A. Ismail, A.R. Kitchell, A.H. Madar, A.R. Minu, I.M. Omar and K.M. Rurnah, Umpire, G.M. Butt; scorer, A.M. Wahab.

2nd XI against Club de Recreio at Sookunpoo on Saturday, November 4, at 1.45 p.m.—M.I. Razack (Captain), F.M. el Arcull, E.F. Behull, S.E.M. Bux, S.F. Chagla, A. Ebrahim, A.K. Maricar, A.M. Razack, A.M. Omar, S. Aboc and A.M. Wahab, Sr. Umpire, K.M. Omar; scorer, A. Rashid Abbas.

RECREIO

1st XI against IRC at King's Park on Saturday, November 4, at 1.45 p.m.—E.L. Gosano (Captain), G.N. Gosano, L.G. Gosano, A.M. Prata, A.P. Pereira Jr., A.R. Ricci Pereira, H.L. Ozorio, N.A. Baltrao, F.M.N. da Silva Jr. D.E. Almada Remedios and M.A. Almada Remedios.

"OCCASIONALS"

Against Major K.H.S. Wilson's XI at Charter Road on Sunday, November 5, at 11 a.m.—G.E.M. Naylor, R.S. Cull, N.E. Arthy, N.R. Oliver, A.T. Inman, H.M. Newton (Captain), W.L. Howard, A.B. Stewart, P.E. Hubson, J.C. Pullen and J.W. Murray.

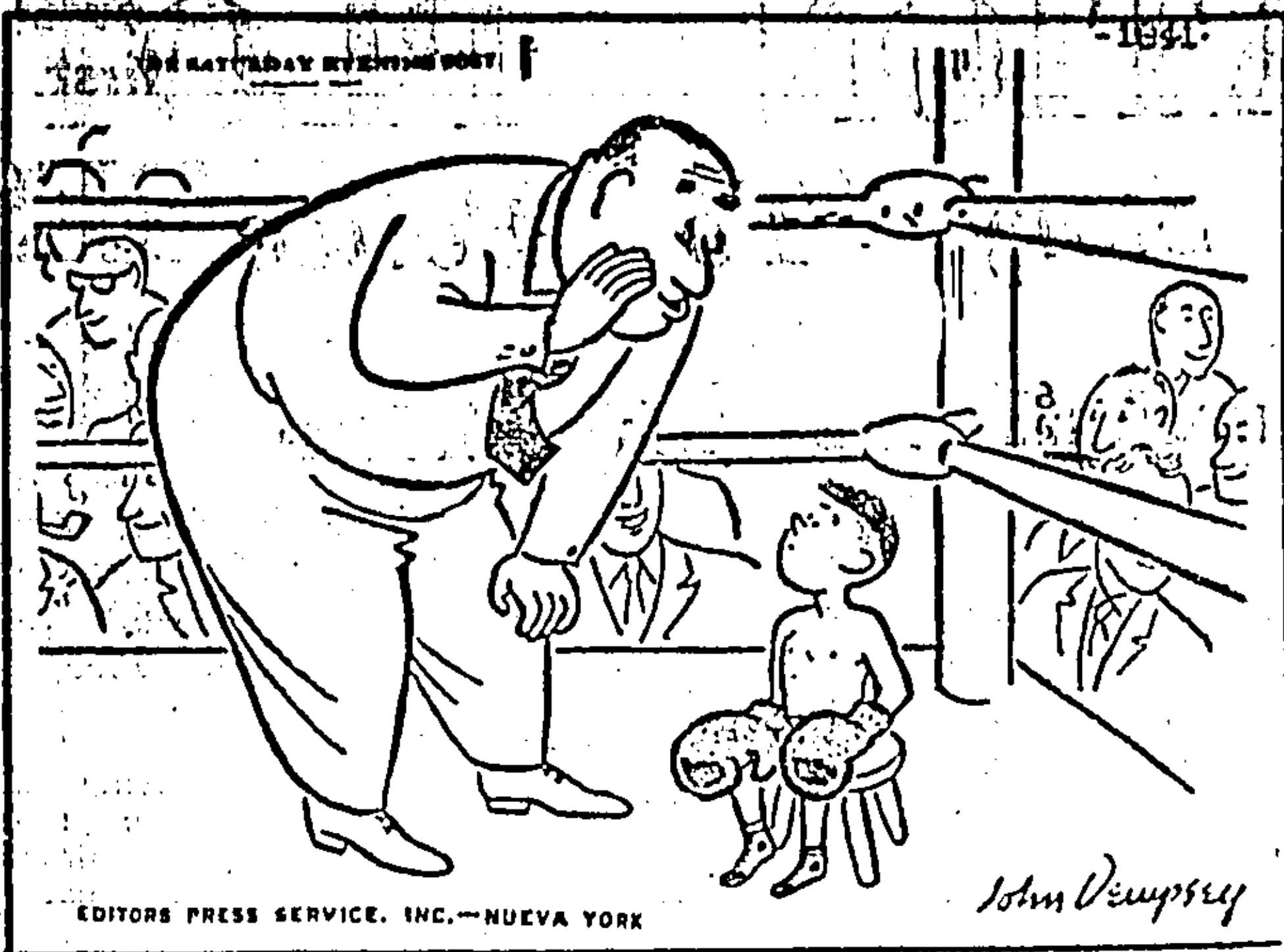
ROYAL NAVY

1st XI against Hongkong University at Pokfulam on Saturday, November 4, at 1.45 p.m.—Surg.-Lt. Goldsworthy (RNLI), Surg.-Lt. Mallow (Dockyard), Lt.-Cmdr. Naylor (Black Swan), Cmdr. Elder (St. Bride's Bay), POSM Smith (St. Bride's Bay), Mid. Senior (Tamar), Mid. Agarkar (Tamar), Sgt. Jordan (Stonecutters), Lt. Col. Carter (Stonecutters), Lt. Taylor (Comus) and Wtr. Spears (Tamar). Umpire, Lt. Read (Comus); scorer, Wtr. C. Lewis (Tamar).

2nd XI against Hongkong University at King's Park on Saturday, November 4, at 1.45 p.m.—PO. Coles (Tamar), Lt. Cmdr. Murray (HK Flot.), CPO Greenlade (China Fleet Club), CPOSM Lie-wolyn (Tamar), Sig. Middleton (Tamar), AB Craven (Tamar), CPO Wtr. Thomas (Tamar), O/Sgt. Gale (St. Bride's Bay), SPO Griffin (Black Swan), PO Hearne (Hart), SBA Jackson (Maine), Reserves, SBCPO Nuttall (Maljo) and SBCPO Pepworth (Maine). Umpire, Yeo Taylor (Tamar); scorer, PO Russell (Tamar).

POLICE

Against Royal Engineers, New Territories, at the Police Recreation Club, Happy Valley, on Sunday, at 1.45 p.m.—A. G. Ross (Captain), T. J. Cavanagh, W. R. Foster, A. Anderson, H. J. Rumbold, H. W. A. Harris, T. V. C. Rogers, H. V. McCreton, M. Williams, V. Farmer and E. B. Jones.



"Keep aiming for his safety pin!"

World Watching U.S. Congress Election

By O. H. Brandon

Mr Bevin once said to one of his assistants at the Foreign Office who cautioned him not to send a certain cable to Washington because of an impending American election: "Every time I want to send an important cable to Washington I can't because there's an election on in the United States!"

I would not be surprised if Mr Bevin had been cautioned in a similar vein during the last few weeks again. For on November 7 the so-called Congressional mid-term elections take place.

Undoubtedly, one of the most unsettling factors in American domestic and foreign politics is the frequent elections—every two years—required by the Constitution.

DARING DECISION

The coming elections do not involve the Presidency, but one-third of the Senate and all House seats, will be contested.

Quite contrary to traditions, the President made some daring, possibly unpopular—decisions only three or four months before the elections—a period which in the past has always been a policy void for fear of antagonising public opinion.

President Truman ordered the commitment of American troops in Korea. This could easily have become a very unpopular decision had it not been at the same time an act of great statesmanship now evident to everybody.

The President also agreed to the stationing of several more American divisions in Germany and to a rearmament programme which has brought many inconveniences and restrictions back into American daily life.

Perhaps the only issue which the President avoided, with an eye on the elections, is the question whether Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations. American public opinion is certainly against it and any action favourable to Peking would have gravely hurt the chances of the Democratic Party in the elections.

BITTER CAMPAIGN

Among the candidates up for re-election interest is focussed on Senator Taft. He is a likely Presidential candidate for the 1952 elections.

Taft has been opposed to the internationalism of President Truman's foreign policy, and he is also the originator of the so-called Taft-Hartley Act, which entails severe curbs and punishment on striking Labour under certain circumstances.

Campaigning in Ohio, a largely isolationist part of the country, his opposition to the North Atlantic Treaty, to arms aid for Europe and to the Mar-

shall Plan appropriations will be of greater advantage than disadvantage to him.

His Taft-Hartley Act, however, has aroused Labour, and all unions have been mounting a bitter and vigorous campaign against his re-election.

The odds still seem to be in Senator Taft's favour, especially as he is facing a Democratic candidate who is little known and not even particularly popular in his own State, but some of Senator Taft's organisers have been getting worried lately, expecting a tougher fight than was originally expected.

Taft vigorously opposed the appointment of Secretary Marshall to succeed Louis Johnson because he is known to have neither sympathy nor respect for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and his organisers believe that this feud with Mr Marshall, who to Americans remains the architect of victory in World War II, may have cost him a chunk of votes.

URGENT BUSINESS

On November 27 the old Congress will assemble once more to deal with some urgent business, such as new appropriations for the relief of Korea and possible modifications of the Anti-Communist Act, which to the embarrassment of everybody here is filling up Ellis Island, detention prison for dubious foreign visitors, and causing complete havoc in American Consular offices all over the world. But for election expediency, Democrats and Republicans alike—with few exceptions, and Senator Lehman (New York) as the only one contesting an election—rushed into passing the Act.

This, as well as the question who should represent China in the United Nations, will have to wait until after the elections.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Reassurances To Philippines Of U.S. Good Faith

Manila, Nov. 2.

The Senate president, M. Jesus Cuenco, after exchanging views with Senators in Manila, told the Council of State conferring on the Bell report today that the Filipino people should entertain no fears that the grant of American aid recommended by the mission would entail an infringement of Philippine sovereignty.

Senator Cuenco expressed firm views on the subject in connection with the previously reported attitude of objection by a section of legislators—and President Quirino himself—regarding the mission's proposal for American supervision of the monetary aid programme.

This attitude was said to be based on fears that such supervision might infringe Philippine sovereignty.

The elder statesman, whose political views carry great weight in the halls of Congress, declared in a press statement this afternoon that on a basis of the record of Marshall Plan aid to Europe he felt no misgivings whatsoever with regard to possible encroachment on Philippine sovereignty in accepting aid on the mission's terms.

Mr Cuenco said: "I yield to no one in my loyalty to the enduring reality of our independence, but I can see ab-

solutely no reason why the great and generous American people should desire to shackle or diminish the very independence they established and now are determined to maintain and enhance."

Pointing out that the Philippine economic and financial situations are "serious, too serious to give any room for vague speculation," the Senate president invited people to look at the American record in administering the Marshall plan aid in Europe.

ON LINES OF ERP

It was likely that the Bell aid to the Philippines would follow lines of Marshall Plan aid. If so, it should set all doubts at rest here for "no beneficiary of that aid (in Europe) has been heard to complain about infringements of its sovereignty."

Senator Cuenco said that since the purpose of the United States is "the same as the Philippine purpose—to rehabilitate, develop and stabilise this country's economy—he saw nothing unreasonable in the condition that aid granted should be used for purposes envisaged in the Bell report.

He declared that no objection should be felt here to publishing full statements of the use made of American assistance when the United States so requested.

Mr Cuenco advocated the preparation of definite and specific projects to make most beneficial use of American help.

RUBBER IN NY

New York, Nov. 2.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—(sales totalled 82 contracts.)

Spot	68 1/2-70
March	57.00-traded
May	49.75
July	47.50

—United Press.

UK Buyers Of Wheat In Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 2. Soybeans continued strong and other grains were mostly higher, especially corn and oats. All deliveries of oats were sold at new highs for the season. The United Kingdom bought a cargo of wheat. Commission houses generally bought soybeans.

Wheat closed 3/4 cent higher, oats were 3/8 to 1 1/8 cents higher, rye 2 1/8 to 2 1/2 higher and soybeans 4 1/8 to 6 1/2 higher.

Prices closed today as follows:—

WHEAT	
Spot	2.18
December	2.26
March (1951)	2.30 1/4-1/2
May	2.30 1/4-1/2
July	2.19 1/2
CORN	
Spot	1.54 1/2
December	1.55 1/2
March (1951)	1.55 1/2
May	1.60 1/4-1/2
July	1.60-1.60 1/4
RYE	
December	1.40 1/4-1/2
May	1.53 1/2
OATS	
March (1951)	—asked
New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack—United Press.	

LONDON TIN UP

London, Nov. 2.

Prices of tin jumped today. The turnover was 75 tons, including 25 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1.030
Spot tin, sellers	1.035
Business done at	1.030-1.035
Three-months tin, buyers	822
Three-months tin, sellers	825
Business done at	825-830
Settlement	1.035

—United Press.

Singapore Rubber

Singapore, Nov. 2.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, December	185 1/2-186 1/2
Number 1 rubber, January (1951)	172 1/2-173 1/2
Number 2 rubber, November	194 1/2-195 1/2
Number 3 rubber, November	193 1/2-194 1/2
Number 4 rubber, November	192 1/2-193 1/2
Spot rubber, unbled	197-198
Black crepe	197-198
No. 1 pale crepe	200-205

—United Press.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 2.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, (in cents per lb.)	60-61
December	60 1/4-3/4
January/March (1951)	60-60 1/2
April/June	43-45 1/2
July/September	40 nom.

—United Press.

BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur

No. 3 By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER and NORMAN MYERS



Lincoln's campaign for the presidency stirred the MacArthur fighting blood in young Arthur. He cheered the torchlight parades in Milwaukee, and after the Lincoln victory he listened intently as his father read aloud Lincoln's first inaugural address. He asked if there was going to be a war.

"I guess Father Abraham needs you," said Judge MacArthur when his son reached 17 and off Arthur went to war as lieutenant and adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin Infantry. But he was just a stripling with a boy's voice and the soldiers made fun of him. The Colonel, too, wanted a man, not a boy as adjutant.

But the laughing didn't last long. Arthur made them like him, and thus began a brilliant military career that carried him through the Civil War and the Philippine campaign a half-century later. At his death, Arthur MacArthur was a lieutenant general, first military governor of the Philippine islands.

Centuries of fighting blood flows in MacArthur's veins. His Scottish ancestors were warriors under Robert the Bruce who in the 14th Century fought for Scottish freedom. The MacArthur clan was called the "Fighting MacArthurs" and the ancestors to the United States have lived up to the reputation of the clan.

TRUMAN ASSASSINATION PLOT

Puerto Rican Fanatic Tells Story To Police

Charged With First Degree Murder

Washington, Nov. 2.

Oscar Collazo has told the police and Secret Service agents that he and his slain partner cooked up their fantastic plot to assassinate President Truman less than two weeks ago.

Collazo, recovering in hospital from a shoulder wound suffered in the Blair House gun battle yesterday, told the authorities the weapons used in the attempted assassination were provided by his accomplice, Griselio Torresola, who was killed.

QUEST FOR WORLD PEACE

Flushing Meadow, Nov. 2.

Mr Kenneth Younger, British Minister of State, reiterated support today for the proposal for providing the United Nations General Assembly with a force to combat aggression when the Security Council is deadlocked by the veto.

He told the General Assembly today that the very introduction of the proposal had already increased confidence throughout the world that peace could be preserved.

"If member Governments will only respond by their actions in the coming months as they have already responded by their votes, we shall have taken a very practicable step forward in our effort to mobilise the forces of peace and to lift the threat of aggressive war from the peoples of the world," Mr Younger said.

The plan, already approved by the Assembly's Political Committee by 50 votes to five, with the countries of the Soviet group alone in opposition, calls for:

(1) The calling into session of the General Assembly at 24 hours' notice if the Security Council is prevented from acting.

(2) The establishment of a Peace Observation Commission to watch over threats to the peace.

(3) The earmarking of part of national forces for use by the United Nations.

(4) The setting up of a Collective Measures Committee to study the whole collective security system.—Reuter.

Puerto Ricans Approach UN

Lake Success, Nov. 2.

Puerto Rican nationalists today declared that the situation in Puerto Rico was not a domestic matter but an issue involving international peace and security and requested the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Trygve Lie, to bring the matter before the United Nations.

A letter has been delivered to Mr Lie urging him to use his powers under Article 99 of the Charter and bring the matter before the United Nations.

(Article 99 states, "The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security").—Reuter.

He said both he and Torresola were members of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party and they agreed after a few conferences that drastic action should be taken to win independence from the United States.

"We decided to take the law into our own hands," he declared.

He then revealed that he and Torresola had arrived in Washington from New York on Tuesday evening, registered separately at an hotel near Union Station under assumed names and did not get together again until just before the assassination attempt on Wednesday afternoon.

They met shortly before 2 p.m. he continued, and took a taxi to within a block of Blair House. They separated again, he walking up Pennsylvania Avenue on the north side of the street toward Blair House and Torresola following on the opposite side. As he neared Blair House, his accomplice crossed the avenue and arrived on the pavement behind him.

A MISFIRE

When he reached the sentry box in front of the President's home, Collazo continued, he drew his gun and fired point-blank at the policeman on guard there. The gun misfired. He ejected the faulty cartridge and emptied the clip, then put in a fresh clip of bullets and got off three more shots before he was shot down.

He said they did not know whether the President was in Blair House at the time, but that they "just took a chance". He denied that anyone else was involved in the plot. He said he and Torresola had acted because they felt their homeland was "enslaved" and that the Puerto Rican politicians were "tools" of the United States.

Collazo was charged with first degree murder and held without bond. The United States Commissioner, Mr Cyril Lawrence, said a formal hearing would be held on November 21. Officials went to great lengths to make a record of today's proceedings to show that it was an open hearing, although held in the detention room of the hospital before other prisoners.—United Press.

Oronsay Not Sabotaged

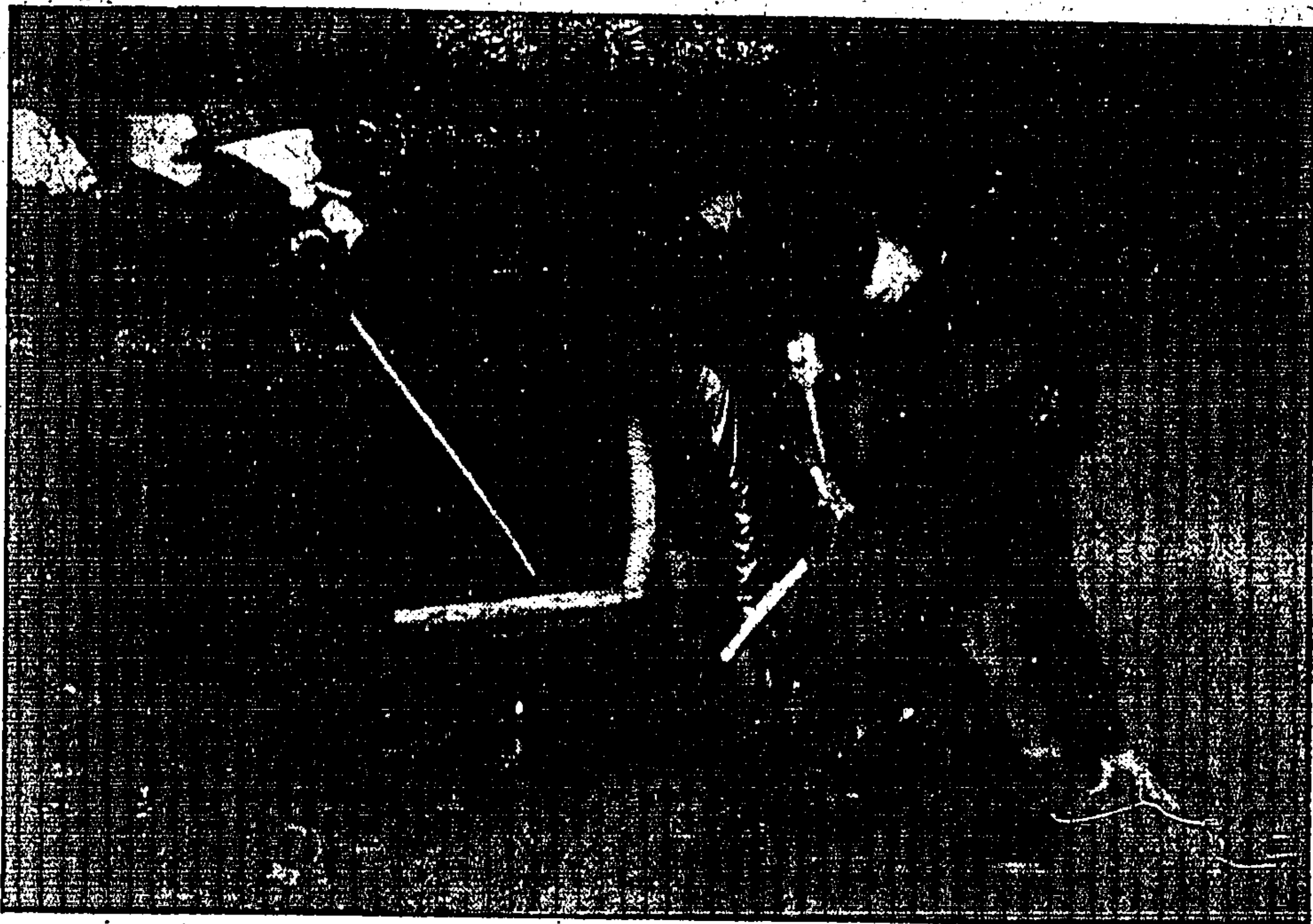
London, Nov. 2.

An official of the shipbuilding firm of Vickers Armstrong told Reuter today that the possibility that sabotage had caused the recent fire in the 28,000 tons passenger liner Oronsay had now been ruled out.

Dr B. Firth, Home Office forensic science expert, examined the liner at Barrow, Lancashire, yesterday. As a result, sabotage was discounted, the Vicker's official said.

The fire, which did extensive damage last weekend, is now believed to have begun when cork was accidentally ignited during welding operations. The fire did not begin to spread until some time afterwards.—Reuter.

Mr Churchill At The Fire



Mr Winston Churchill, en route to his home at Westerham, arrived at the Crystal Palace grounds last week when a big fire in the old School of Art building was at its height. The building was completely destroyed. Photo shows Mr Churchill smoking the inevitable cigar and watching the fire-fighters at work. (AP Photo)

GRAFT SCANDAL INQUIRY

Manila, Nov. 2.

Brigadier-General Ernest Burt, formerly of the United States Army, now in America, in a letter to the Philippine Ambassador, Joaquin Elizalde, in Washington, said that the brother of President Quirino received 500,000 pesos and Ricardo Nepomuceno, former Justice Secretary, received 250,000 pesos out of the sale of the Buenavista-Tambobong estates, according to a statement of the special committee investigating the land deal which has been the topic of an alleged graft scandal.

The letter said proceeds from the sale were 1,500,000 pesos.

The special committee will meet tomorrow to discuss Burt, who recently wrote to President Quirino complaining that he had not received enough for the land transaction and hinting he might take the matter before the Philippine Senate if he did not get satisfaction.—United Press.

Dispute Over 'Ceylonisation'

Colombo, Nov. 2.

The Ceylon Minister of Social Services, Mr A. C. Gonesinha, said here today that if persuasion failed, the Government might have to introduce legislation to enforce "Ceylonisation" in employment.

(Ceylonisation is the replacement of non-Ceylonese by Ceylonese). The Minister disclosed that the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce had turned down his request that non-Ceylonese should not be recruited except when technically qualified Ceylonese were unavailable.

"If an approach to individual firms of the Chamber fails," the Minister added, "I shall have to take upon myself the painful duty of introducing legislation, implementing the recommendations of the Government Parliamentary group, urging immediate Ceylonisation in employment to the extent of 75 percent.—Reuter.

Catholic Dignitaries

Gathering

Vatican City, Nov. 2.

Pope Plus XII today received 25 Cardinals and 560 Archbishops and Bishops in the Vatican Palace in the biggest meeting for over 80 years of high prelates of the Roman Catholic Church.

The leaders of the Church had gathered from all over the world to attend yesterday's grandiose ceremonies at which the Pope proclaimed the new dogma of the bodily assumption of the Virgin Mary into Heaven. Today they met in the Hall of Benediction, the largest hall of the Vatican Palace, to be received in audience by the Pope, who showed little sign of the strain of yesterday's four-hour ceremonies.

Also present were about 1,000 priests, monks and friars, currently holding a congress in Rome for the study of the Church's devotion to the Virgin Mary. The Pope addressed the assembly in Latin.—Reuter.

Guerilla Action In Korea

London, Nov. 2.

Two thousand Korean guerrillas have gone into action in North Korea, the Communist New China News Agency announced from Peking tonight in a message received in London.

"With the support of the masses of the people, they are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and checking his advance," it added.

"In the mountainous region of Munchun, north-west of Wonsan, on the east coast, a guerrilla unit has made repeated surprise attacks on the enemy's supply lines and military bases, setting fire to ammunition and intercepting enemy reinforcements."—Reuter.

Berkeley, Cal. Nov. 2.

The University of California recorded a "large" earthquake early on Thursday morning. The earthquake was said to be located about 7,200 miles from here, "probably in the China-Burma-India area."—United Press.

Shaw To Join The Immortals

Ayot St. Lawrence, Nov. 2.

The ashes of George Bernard Shaw, mingled with those of his wife, are likely to join the remains of Britain's other immortals in Westminster Abbey.

The great playwright, who died at one minute to five this morning in his saddened Hertfordshire village, will be cremated in London on Monday. A motor hearse took his body away tonight to an unknown destination from the ivy-covered house where the 94-year-old dramatist had spent his last years.—Reuter.

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NOTICE

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